Interesting from California OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDE

SAN FRANCISCO, May 9, 1855. How Things are Done in California—New York Ship-monts—More Fun and 123 Goods Wanted—Character of the California Traders—The Bank Rush at Sonora —Our Merchants and Raiors. You seem to be poking fan at us, and seek to convey

the idea that we do things upon the high pressure prin-ciple. If New York would poke fun and less goods, abe would find California more stable than she deems; but no every man who has got a dollar, or who is going to for a raise, rushes off a shipment of goods to us; and our merchants, to sustain their credit, have got to strain every nerve to make a fair return. And if things are done on the high pressure principle, it is your own recklessness that has forced it upon ns—we have been ndeavering to sustain you. Let us alone: we can ake care of ourselves. We want no goods but what endeavering to sustain you. Let us alone: we can take care of ourselves. We want no goods but what we order. We can now supply ourselves with all the staples of life. We can live without your friendly aid. Let us alone. Let us keep the five millions a month that you have been grasping from us, and you will soon see the position we will occupy. Our credit system, which you speak of, has been forced upon us by yourselves. Your surplus of merchandise we have sought to push off on credit, stater than to push it overboard or let it rot. How in it with you! Have you not drawn for your cravy speculations the real capital belonging to our State? We allowed it in your hands: you falled, and our institutions went with it. "This is going ahead with a vangeance." We will go ahead with a vengeance alone our subjuments will lessen with a vengeance, too. Callfornians do things with a vengeance; they can think, ast and execute with despatch. It is promptaness of executing, that is the great characteristic of Californians solves like princes." True, there are those who are feelish enough. The there are those who are feelish enough. The user are those who are not, you will find greater extravagance within your own city than easn be found in California. The mass of Californians are a working people. All stand on equality. There is no mushroom aristotracy; the banker and the merchant, like the mechanic, perform their respective labors; quite unlike your mobility of credit, who for years can flutter beneath the bright sky of prosperity, because credit is years, while here it is months. Come to California and try your credit without an active business spirit, and see what Californian returned them their erificates. No one was wronged. So even in strict accordance to law, yet had more of justice in it, than the present creditors will review. The mosey belonged to them: they placed it in their hands for safe seeping. They took it out, and returned them their certifiantes. No one was wronged. So even in this act, or which you presume t

of w you have for your trash received all the benese can, you New Yorkers are down on California.
will confer a great favor, since you have commencconstitute. Be down on us. Don't trust your goods
us. Don't trust us for anything. You will finally
ur bands for the gold that will glitter upon them.
us now you cannot—we are as near the bottom as
il get—our progress, if you will only deery us,
wards

will get—our progress, if you will only deery us, pwards on allowit's a new country. How gracious! Yes, and "have built cities and organized a prosperous commended by the second of the

New York speculators. We have experience, and we will profit by it.

How were you so unwise as to speak of Schuyler?

Alas! you had your own iniquities in your mind, and they unfortunstely leaked cut.

Well, you have a conscientions rein, I see. Now, magnanimens Herald, allow us a lattle time to breathe.

You have choired us up with your merchandise; let us alone, and see who has the next crisis. See it we do not tax the tables, see if you do not care for California calling in the contract of the contract

alone, and see who has the next crisis. See if we do not them the tables; see if you do not cry for California gold as your only saivation. Please, Mr. HERALD, be down on Cauternia; call her citizens reckless spendthrifts; make your merchants and apeculators fear the sight of a Cali-fornian. Do tais, and you will confer a favor upon the El Dorado. GUR BACRAMENTO COBRESPONDENCE.

*SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 14, 1855.

Governor Bigler's Official Work—His Vetoes—Late Enactments-Sacramento Railroad-Crops-The Maine Law-Congressional Chances-Theatricals-Banking-The

Our worthy and popular Governor, John Bigler, has his year been down on all monopolies; he has vetoed fourteen bills, and been sustained in all but two. One of these was voting themselves one thousand dollars each from the public treasury, thus making themselves

Among the important bills enacted were-An act to fund the indebtedness of the State up to June 30, 1855; cash payments thereafter.

Act to prohibit barbarous and noisy amusements on

Act to prohibit barbarous and noisy amusements on the Sabbath.

Act te authorize the Governor of this State to transmit to Washington a statement in relation to the war debt of California (\$924,259 65). The vouchers, papers, &c., I understand go on by this mail.

Act to provide for the redemption of war bonds previous to their maturing.

Act to suppress houses of ill fame.

Act to prohibit lotteries, rafiles, gift enterprises, &c., act to suppress gaming, takes effect 16th inst.

Act prohibiting any person or persons forming associations or creating paper to circulate as money.

Act concerning the organization of the militia.

Act to dispose of the swamp lands of the militis.

Act to dispose of the swamp lands of the State.

Act to provide for the survey and construction of a
wagon road from Sacramento city over the Sierra Nevada
meuntains; \$100,000 appropriated.

An act to discourage emigration to this State of all
persons not eligible to citizenship—tax on Chinese \$50 a
lead after November next.

Act to establish, support and regulate common schools, Act to purchase the portrait of General A. Sutter, and 2,500 appropriated to paint one of General J. E. Wool, 1. S. A.

E. S. A.

Act to prohibit the carrying of concealed weapons, &c.

You will observe from the foregoing that we are improving in our moral and financial condition, and I trust
your eastern papers, who have so long abused us, will
give us due credit.

give us due credit.

The Sacramento Railroad is graded now nine miles, the right of way purchased, and a considerable portion of the materials on the ground, to complete the road by Nowember next.

the materials on the ground, to complete the road by November next.

Our mining and agricultural prospects this year are more favorable than they have been since 1849. Our rains have been more continuous up to the present time. We have heavy falls of snow in the mountains, which will languly benefit the miners in that section.

The wheat-crop this year will be immense, and we can ship if needed, two thirds of our crop; besides, we have a large surplus left over from last year, and are shipping a portion of it to Australia and New York city. I observe wheat is seiling here for 2 cents per pound, equal to \$1 or \$1.20 per bushel—in your city at over \$2. Our cats look equally well. I counted this week 136 stalks from one barley stubble, and each stalk over three feet in height.

from one barley stubble, and each stalk over three feet in height.

The Maine Liquor law was lost this winter, on account of the obstinacy of some of its friends in refusing to exempt wine—our whole Southern delegation objecting to to sanction it, because it would entirely destroy the vineyards in the South, which is almost their only dependence; a law, however, was passed, submitting to a vote of the people the Maine Laquor law.

The general opinion here is that our two Congressmen, Denver and Herbert, will not receive their seats; they are both Southern chivalry and Nebracks, consequently will have a large majority against them; another esriosa objection which will be raised, is, that our constitution provides that the State shall be districted; this, to the present time has not been done, and the members heretofore have had their seats through courtesy.

Mrs. C. Sinclair is still at war with her sex, through the press of San Francisco.

Miss Davenport has been very kindly and profitably received; her engagement at Sacramento was successful.

Notes ved; her engagement at Sacramento was successful.

Sacramento is now erecting two large brick theatres, and there will be a great opening for American talent the next season.

Eince the failure of our banking houses a large portion of their deposits have found their way into real estate investments, which are going on throughout the State. It is estimated that our taxable list this year will be at least \$150,000,000, which will surely bring our bonds up to par. Every unnecessary expense will be kept down by our present Governor, and capitalists can rest assured of their prompt payment of interest and principal at maturity.

pal at maturity.
Our census will not be taken this year—that will be a Our census will not be taken this year.

saving of at least \$100,000

Since the downfall of Adams & Co., Mesers. Wells, Pargo & Co. have done an immense business—they have always stood high in the estimation of the people of this State.

ajournment of the Legislature-Morale of the Members-Laws Passed and Appropriations Made-The Walker

Expedition -Governor Bigler and the People-United States Senators and State Officers-The Know Nothings

As I don't see much California correspondence in the HERLED, I take the liberty of sending you the gossip and news also of the Eureka State. Our Legislature adjourned on the 7th inst., after a ses-

sion of one hundred and twenty seven days; long enough, one would think, to do a large amount of good or evil. As a body, the Assembly was an improvement over its predecessors, as far as regards morals and rum dricking; in fact, I think they would be ashamed of the conduct of the New York members, as exhibited on their trip to "Gotham." To be sure, they did not employ a chap-lain, but yet they did not violate the Sabbath by any legislation on that sacred day—no fights or broils occurred in their hall-no duels grew out of their debates their Speaker, though a whig, was universally respected by the House for his firmness and courtesy—his decisions were always sustained. Speaker Stone was a "na-

tive" of Bisghamion, New York, and, though quite young, he aspires to the gubernaterial chair of our State. But mere on candidates hereafter.

As for the Senate, I cannot, on the "present occasion" do them justice. In short, they were not equal to the Assembly in hardly anything; they were lay in their legislative duties, and though the smaller body, were thirty days behind the "popular branch" with all their business. For this reason many important measures were defeated that had passed the Assembly. The session might have been confined to three months had the Senate done its duty; they had some good men, but too many or adidate—quite too many—with their eyes on the coffers of the State; we will name them soon. They had "hespa" of trouble—had to expel their Secretary. Senator Heinzelman got "lammed" by a member of Congress elect, for his "Gwisoid" course; a San Francisco Senator got his "finit" pleked by an outsider who got on the inside—of the har—because he did not "go in" strong enough for "relief." But we will not enlarge.

Among the good laws passed, the law suppressing

will be a candifate for Governor is uncertain, as a U.S. Senator is to be elected next January for sure, and some mention has been made of his name in connection with that office.

Mr. Gwin and Broderick will have to wait for some time, I think, before they reach the U.S. Senate, though some have claimed that Gwin was elected by virtue of his plurality vote in the joint convention, and will appear at Washington in December next and claim his seat as Senator, but such a course welld certainly ruin whatever chances he may have before another legislature for re election.

Among the candidates for State offices in the democratic ranks, we will usua a few who are willing to sacrifice their time for the sake of being Governor. Senater Keene Senator McFarland, B. F. Washington, of the Times and Transcript, and Lieutenant Governor Purdy. The three first named are Southern men, who by the way want, and get also, most of the offices in California. They are not very sectional though in their views—of course not just before election. They did not, this session, even say a word about extending the law known as the California Fugitive Slave Law," which has been senoted thrice, but which died by limitation in April last. Had Crabo been in the Legislature, he would have shoot the ghost of abolitionism in the face of every aspirant, until he grew pale and trembled, and said "aye." when called to vote for further extension. As to Bigler, he can hardly set the democratic nomination again, though by far auperior in abilities to any of the above named persons. Among the whigs are Stow, J. Neely Johnson, of this city, and David Uouglass, of Stockton. John son would make a good officer, and is quite a popular gentleman. Stow is thought to be the strongest man, and as he lives in Southern California, he will get the in fluence of San Francisco. "Sam" will have a word to say, and as he invale face, the candidates are "too numerous to mention." All the broken down notities.

Our Maryland Correspondence.

Frankville, M.1., May 28, 1855.

Trip from Frederick to Frankville—Scenes at Harper's
Ferry Compared—Politics Against the Pulpit—Immense Operations of a Joint Stock Company—Timber,
Minerals and Agriculture—Railroad Routes—Coal
Production—Hint to Emigrants—An Iron Mining

Company—The Slaves.

After leaving Frederick, where I remained over night, pursued the upbill track of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Harper's Ferry and Cumberland; and after the exercises of the Sabbath I find myself at almost the nummit of a weary traveller's ambition, the top of the alleghany mountains. The mountain scenery, its pure water, and invigorating air, have already lifted me up to an appreciation of the beautiful and sublime in nature. Mr. Jefferson has said that the scenery at Harper's Ferry is worth a voyage across the Atlantic, but that is because it happens to be in Virginia; but here the scenery is far superior, partaking of all that is grand and subtine, while in comparison Harper's Ferry is but a what Wise is to statesman, "small potatoes." There is, by the bye, so much interest and excitement al through this region of country, at the election news from Virginia, now coming in, that the sermon of yesterday was scarcely listened to, and "the stated preaching of the Gospel" seemed suspended for one Sabbath at least, for the more pressing and important news of the election or defeat of Henry A. Wise as Goversor of Virginia.

This place is the first settlement, on a tract of some

fifty thousand acres, owned by the Montivue Mining and Manufacturing Company, originally owned by ex-Gover nor Francis Thomas, who first explored its unbroken wilds and disclosed its immense recources of mineral, manu'acturing and agricultural wealth. The Legislature of Maryland passed a special law incorpo rating the proprietor and his associates into a company for the development of the resources of this tract of land. I have been bashildered and amoved at the magnitude of the enterprise—at the immense forests of white rock oar, with and yellow pine, pickory, wild cherry, maple, chestant, and hemilock, with which this tract is covered. The active and incessant labor of hardy men, horses, and oxen, and saw mills and other machinery, for miles in extent, through the tract on the railroud, has feebly struggled thus far to let in the sunlight to a soil unusually rich and susceptible of being made to produce with very little trouble crops of wheat, rye, cats, corn and potatoes, equal to the best bottom lands of this or any other State. The land is well watered with never lailing stratus, which, with scarcely any real expense, can be converted to every variety of manufacturing purpose. Indeed, I have never seen so large a domain, so rich in timber and minerals, surrounded with cities and markets, accessable by railrouds in every direction, inviting expital and enterprise with such immense and certain profits, as on this tract and under the liberal charter granted by the Lagislature to the Montivue Company, of which Hon. Francis Themas is the President.

The Company will be pouring down timber, its coal and iron, it has an all market contract, so that in a short time the productions of this Montivue Manufacturing and Mining Company will be pouring down timber, its coal and iron, its hay and grain and cattle from a thousand hills, to the cities of Washington, Alexandria, Goorgetown, Baltimore, Wheeling and the Valley of the Mississippi. The emiment engineers and goologists who have examined the country estimate the coal sone on the railroad, there is also an old and well known company, hnewn as the Cumberland, Cail and Iron Company, doing a very extensive business; and atmosphere which surrounds this whole region of country, indeed, it partures for this, also on the railroad, there is the George's Creek Coal and Iron Co rating the proprietor and his associates into a company for the development of the resources of this tract of land. I have been bewildered

Borron, June 8, 1885.

Neal Dow's Esposition of the Higher Law-New Hampthire—Governor Metaalf's Ultraism—The Senctorial
Elections—Mr. Charle on the Liquor Law-Operations
of the Law-An Unlimited Supply of Rum-Colonel
Greene and the Ministry to England—Recruits for the
English Service—A Foreign Appointment—Mr. Morgan's Fortune—Agassia's Work.

Maine and New Hampshire divide the attention of our
people. In the former, Mr. Mayor Dow, anxious to treat
the werld to good liquor, as becomes a sound temperance
man, ordered up "the red Burgundy, number a-thousand," and made a very nice time of it. He is no better
than a murderer, as every body here says, except a few
of the more extravagant Maine law men, who hold that
all means are proper that shall tend to put down the
liquor traffic; and they assume that such trenchant
action as that of Mr. Dow hast Saturday night, is just
the thing to "crush out" the opponents of the law—by
tilling them, I suppose. However, he is only carrying
"Uthat system of terror which the fanatics have always
avowe. to be a favorite one with them, and which dispenses with such things as trial by jury, freedom of dfence, &c. Their object has long been to put all liquor dealers, and, indeed, all men who do not support their policy, hors de la loi, and perhaps Mr. Dow's very ener-getic movement was intended to see how far the public s prepared to allow of a suspension of all law.

The radicals are having things all their own way in

New Hampshire. The Legislature, which met on the oth, was organized without the least trouble. Governor Metcaif was irangurated on the 7th, and sent in his mersage on the rame day, which shows that it had been all cooked and peppered beforehand, which, how-ever was nothing more than proper. It is a regular no accept, and cuts Governor Gardner's address quite out as the exposition of Americanism in Now England. He appears to be ready to go further than any other Governor has gone in carrying out the ideas of the temperance men, though he does speak of the legal rights of
other people, which was probably a slip of the pen. On
slavery he is ahead even of General Wilson, and the
Catholics get even something beyond purgatory at his
hands. He'll do for one year at least.

The Senatorial elections will begin next Wednesday,
the 13th, when the full term will be filled up, after
which the place made vacent by Mr. Atherton's death
will be attended to and in neither case will the Persi.

will be attended to; and in neither case will the Presi-dent's wishes be consulted, a piece of neglect on the part of his favorite parent of which no one could have dreamed two years ago, when Mr. Burke's first movements were so summarily met and put down by the administra-tion democracy, headed by Ayres and others, who now a were so animately needed by Ayres and others, who now a good more, and who would not be able to recognise to political world of New Hampshire were they permitted to return to the earth. It is thought the elections in the organization of the House indicate the choice of Mr. Hale and Daniel Clarke, the latter gentleman being of the same political sentiments with the facetions Jack. It is not impossible that a feeling of hostility to Mr. Bell may have come into existence of late, in consequence of it having been stated that President Pierce is in favor of his election. That is a sort of enforcement that helps no man in these days. Two days ago a very prominent democrat, and who probably understands New England politics as well as any man living, told my that Mr. Burks said, eight days since, to a friend, that he wes himself as sore of being chosen to the United States Senate as if he had the credentials aiready in his pocket. I give the story as I neard it, without vonching for its accuracy. The President would rather see Mr. Garrison in the Senate than Mr. Burke, and therefore that gentlama's election would be a source of amazing satisfaction to thousands whose opinions are not in all respects similar to those which he a brocates with so much asimation and logic. The Senate has assigned next theselay for an election of a United States Senator for the full term.

ar. Choate is said to have given an opinion that the new liquor law is unconstitutional in several respects. His position as a lawyer renders his opinion valuable; but the temperance men don't care a copper for the opinion of any lawyer, save that of the half dozen who sit on the bench of the Supreme Courte if those grave gentlemen should riddle tha law as badly as they di'that of 1852, they would feel ugly indeed. Meanwhile, the law, like death,

Doth end down all.

But the supply of liquor continues to be quite up to the demand, and there's cheating semewhere. The expresses have occased to carry any into the country, and, indeed, they would not be permi no more, and who would not be able to recognise t

that "ink went a damn sight farther than blood," which is a new reading of the old saw that the pen is mightier than the sword.

The number of recruits obtained here for the English service is said to be about one thousand. The United States authorities are determined to put a stop to the business. As all the men enlisted are foreigners by birth, we ought to be giad to see them go, considering how foreigners are now looked uppn. Russia might complain, but would probably be appeased if she were allowed to open recruiting offices alongside those of the English. I presume that the thousand men spoken or include those who have been obtained elsewhere, but were shapped here for the Provinces.

Governor Gardner, without solicitation, has appointed a Scotch gentleman of the name of Carruthers, residing at Saisbory, a Justice of the Peace for Essex county. This is held to indicate that his Excellency is about to overbid Gen. Wilson for the foreign vote. The General can only say what ought to be done for foreigners. The Governor can do something for them.

I do not know how much truth there is in the story of Mr Albert Morgan having had \$120,000 left him by an English gentleman of the name of Erskine, in requital of the care which was taken of him by Mr. Morgan and his family when he (Erskine) was sick of the small pox, at the Pavillon Hotel, in Gloucester, half a dozen years ago. There is nothing improbable in the story, and I hope it is true, but fear it is not. Mr. Morgan is a printer, and a very good fellow.

One hundred and fifty subscribers to Professor Agassir's great work have already been obtained in Boston, and perhaps as many more will be got. Five hundred is the whole number required, and New England alone ought to be good for that number.

Result of the Virginia Election-Its Probable Effect on the Next State Contest - Democratic Preparation-Know

Nothing Cambidates—Crops—Sanitary Report.

The political circles of this State have been thrown nto commotion by the unexpected result of the Virginia election. At the present time it is generally believed that the demogratic State ticket is triumphent by from five to ten shousand majority. Many sanguine K N.'s still refuse to put confidence in the report, and hope-fully believe the next despatch will dissipate the gloomy cloud that has gathered so unexpectedly over the fair

horizon of their hopes. Whatever the result in Virginia may have been, it cannot produce much effect in our approaching State elec-tions. Americanism is rapidly gaining ground, and before November next opposition will have dwindled away to a more fraction. The democratic party in this State and officers to command in plenty, but without soldier to meet the wily foe that has wound his way into their

and officers to command in plenty, but without soldiers to meet the wily foe that has wound his way into their strongholds and taken their Gibraltars by storm. Office-holders and their dependants still cling desperately to their foundering bark, but the rank and sile have deserted en masse to the enemy.

Democratic parish conventions are meeting in a few parishes for the purpose of selecting delegates to attend the State Convention to be held in this city on the fourth Monday in June. As usual, their resolutions are long and windy, but the attendance is generally very meagre. At the called meeting of the democracy of this parish held on the 19th May, but forty-eight attended, and this in a parish where one thousand votes are generally polled. Perkins, of Madison, our member of Congress from the Third district, will be their nomines for Gevernor. Although an able representative and a popular man, he will be defeated.

Charles Derbigny, of Jesterson, will be the American candidate for the same office; and as he has been a consistent pative American during his political life, and for the last fifteen years has not even mingled with politics so far as to cast his vote, the opposition press will be deprived of one great lever which, no doubt, has been used with effect against Fleurnoy, namely: exciting political antipathies among the Know Nothings, and rendering a large portion indifferent as to the result, bocause their present leader had, in former years, been antagonistical to the principle they then held.

The crops are faring badly on account of the unprecedented drought which has prevailed throughout the State. It has not rained in this portion of the State, with the exception of two or three slight aprinkies, for five months, and the cetton, com and came has suffered terribly.

The unequalled good health of portions of the State, of ar, is some atenement for the blasted prospects of the planter.

The New Jersey State Agricultural Society will hold its first annual exhibition at Camden, opposite Philadelphia,

NEWARE, N. J., June 8, 1855.

Herrible Death of a Member of the Sandford Opera Troupe. ning, about half-past 10 o'clock, a cry of help

watch, &c., was heard in the vicinity of the Metropoli-tan House, which is situated on the corner of Broad and tan House, which is situated on the corner of Broad and William streets, in this city. A man ran into the salcon door in the basement, and announced that a man had failen from one of the upper windows, and had plunged headlong into the sub-cellar. He immediately set off up the street. Several persons repaired to the spot, and found a man horribly impaled on the iron railing, which he had broken by the force of his fall. He was speedily released from his situation and taken into the vestibule of the hetel. Dr. Eyrick was called to his arsistance but life was extinct. He was dreadfully mutilated. His his left leg was terribly lacerated. When found he was harging head downwards, his leg being pierced through

by the iron spike.

At 11 o'clock this morning, Dr. Milton Baldwin, the At 11 o'clock this morning, Dr. Milton Baldwin, the Coroner, held an inquest ever his remains. The first witness that was examined was a sub-clerk named Meigs, who testified that the deceased first visited the house on the 6th day of April last, and registered his name on the books as Louis Leitenstein, agent for Seeford's Philadelphia Opera troupe; he left shortly afterwards, and returned en Wedneeday afternoon last; he stated that he had had a strote of paralysis; that he was unable to register his name, and requested the assistant beak keeper to do so for him; his movements appeared to be rather wild; on Thursday afternoon, just before ta, he inquired of the landlord if he could have tea; after tea he returned, and exhibited additional symptoms of wildness of manner, and stated to the clerk that he had no desire to live since he had lost the use of his hand; he then sang a verse of one of his native songs; he inquired if he could have some laudanum, stating that he had had no sleep for two nights; this was refused him, when he quietly retired for the night to his room, on the third story, protesting before he left that he was neither wild or cray.

Samuel Nichols was called.—He testified that when deceased was first seen by him, he was hanging by the leg, and his head was down the cellar; he assisted in taking him off; he only gave one grean—then all was still.

Dr. Eyrick was called. This witness testified that he

taking him off; he only gave one grean—then all was still.

Dr. Eyrick was called. This witness testified that he made a partial examination of the body of the deceased, but on finding life to be extinct concluded to waive a further examination until the arrival of the Coroner. He examined the room which the deceased occupied; he found the bed clothes but partly turned down; a coat vest, pants and oar of boots, also a fashionable hat made by Stratten, North Sixth street, Philadelphia; from the width of the casement it was evident to him that deceased went out of the window designedly; in his fall he broke a light of glass in the window beneath. The exemination closed and the jury retired. In a tew minutes they returned with the following verdict:—"We find that deceased. Louis Libenstein, came to his death by jumping or falling from the third story window of the Metropolitan House, on Thursday evening, while laboring under a temporary abstration of mind." His body was taken in charge by the Coroner, and was buried this evening.

One of the clerks in the house stated subsequently that he had conversed with him during the afternoon previous, and found that his mind was wundering. He ascertained that he was a native of Peland, and had been conuceted for some time with Sanford's troupe as an agent and performer. He was not observed to use intoxicating fiquors.

Our Charleston Correspondence.

CHARLESTON, S. C., June 7, 1855.
Universal City Dullness—The Temperance Convention—
The Lodges and Cause in General—Cold Water in Georgia—Delegates and Addresses—Mercantile Affairs—

gia-Delegates and Address: Mercantile AffairsMeetings on 'Change.

It is impossible for a barbarian to conceive of the intolerable and wretched duliness that has existed in the
midst of all that pertains to Charleston these weeks past.

Let that man count himself happy, whichever direction
unhind fortune entices his steps, so that his beat is not a
hither beat. Everything is positively stupid. Banks
and boarding houses refuse accommodation, except at
the very highest prices and with the very best securities.

There is no longer a drought for people to talk about,
and the new pleasant weather and the past rain have
become almost as stale subjects of conversation as Mr.
Horatio J. Perry's letter or the Virginia election returns:
The theatre shops are all shut up, Miss Kate Saxon

the new injunction with the temperature and contained present. His position are all the services and the services of the present of the present of the temperature and contained the temperature and contained the present of the services of

soveral numbers were taken away; but 1 do not believe there would be many. In excess for the acknowledged small prosperity of the Order during the last year, the case state of the Collection o

The bresh attempt to Futch up a Foace.

[From the Leadon Chronicle, May 26]

The honor and interests at this country are once more meased. The d plomatic confe ences, which can only result, as far as the Western Powers are concerned, in failure or loss of prestige, are about to recommence in Vienes. With a fatal perseverance, the present ministry still ching to the possibility of a pacific solution of the Eastern question, heedless of the leason taught by the past, and blind to the dictates of patriotism or of statesmanship. With the force of two hundred thousand bayonate concentrated in the Crimes, with every chance of a speedy success rewarding the courage or patience of the allied troops, and on the eve of dealing a terrible blow to the enemy, the government to whom are confided the reputation and the material welfare of this country is only inspired by one policy and by one view—hat of obtaining peace at any price. Has it ever struck the minds of our ministers what effect would be created were the nation to learn, at the moment when the sacridees of months were about to be resilized, and the past errors of the expedition to be triumphantly redeemed, that a peace both hollow and unsatisfactory, affile disho norable and suicidal to this country, had been silently concluded at Vienna?

In so momen lous a period of our history it is melancholy that a government should rule this country which as inspire such misgivings and such total absence of confidence. The accepted resignation of M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, had scarcely permitted us to expect that a policy deliberately condemned by such event, was once more to try the patience of the British and French nations. There can, however, be no doubt that the chicanery of diplomatists a again to be encouraged at Vienna, and that the conjernors will be renewed, in form, carriy in the approaching usek! A preliminary meeting of the representatives of the conferences—will be discussed. Yes—ti is from Austria that emanate the fresh propos

when the whole naval force of the Car is menaced with certain destruction?

THE LATEST.

[From the Chronicle of the same date]

The bearer of the new Austrian propositions arrived in Paris on Saturday evening last, and they were communicated the next day to the proper officials.

The Vienna correspondent of the Constitutionnel, writing on the 19th, furnishes some indications as to the nature of these propositions, which, both according to the Constitutionnel and to our own well-informed Berlin correspondent, appear to differ very slightly, or in form only, from those which Russia has already rejected. The writer in the Constitutionnel says:

As I observed in my last letter, the Austrian propositions, forming the first project of ultimatum, were communicated verbally to M Drouyn de P Huys by Count Buol, at the close of the twelfth sitting of the Congress, (on the 21st April,) at which the Russian plenipotentiaries refused to adhere to the solution of the third guarantee in the shape proposed at the preceding sitting by the representatives of France and England. Count Buol having declared at the close of the twelfth sitting that "the did not consider the various modes of solution as exhausted, and that he believed it was the peculiar province of Austria to discover some means of settlement," had ready by the morrow a draft of arrangement, which he communicated to the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and the English plenipotentiaries (Lord John Russell had not yet left Visana,) formally engaging himself to present it to the Russian Court as the ultimatum of Austria, as scon as it had obtained the confirmation of the Western Powers.

Up to the fifth point the views of Prussia coincided with those of the Cabinet of Visana; but there remained the question of the casus belit, on which the Cabinet of Berlin was unwilling for the moment to make positive engaging themes.

tum, and in a fortnight afterwards have taken the field against Russia.

It does not belong to me to judge of the motives why the amendments proposed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys der the letters of administration, as static amendments proposed by M. Drouyn de l'Huys der the letters of administration, as static entre of the interest due on Madame Sontag's der the interest due on Madame Sontag's der the letters of administration, as static entre of the interest due on Madame Sontag's der t

The Paper Mill Story.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An article appeared in the folland county Go May 31, entitled "Beauties of the Post Office," has been exceptively copied by the newspaper The statements therein coatained are of so aston character that on coming to the notice of the Poter General he at once ordered an investigation, has been had. The article in question contains I lowing, among other representations:—

There are in this town two establishments for the facture of paper, and like all other paper mills, pufferm time to kine bales of waste paper to be convert pulp for the manufacture of their goods. One of the raid at the principal post offices, where large masses sarily cillect, as damong this rubbish are found ma terr of importance and much value. Some idea of these of letters thus disposed of by our careful (?) Posts may be obtained from the fact that more than 2,000 of various descriptions have been thus received at one mills during the last two years! The public docume four Congressmen contribute ther share alias, and it.

year, is it in any way proable in the note are received other establishments? This inquiry opens a large in speculation and investigation, and anguests a pleasan of reflection for the admirers of our Post Office system. The result of a careful investigation, including a to both the paper mills referred to, shows that the lie have been very unnecessarily alarmed, and the "Dead Letter Office" at Washington his no sue midable competitor as the alarmists in this includes the competitor as the alarmists in this includes the competitor of the alarmists in this includes the competitor of the alarmists in this includes the competitor of the other stable them over the signature proprieters of one of the mills, Mesers. Hill & Hitsh they have never purchased or had any "seat proprieters of one of the mills, Mesers. Hill & Hitsh they have never purchased or had any "seat proprieters of one of the mills, Mesers. Hill & Hitsh they have never purchased or had any "seat proprieters of one of the mills, Mesers. Hill & Hitsh they have never purchased to the received from post of waste paper that have been found among the care of waste paper that have been received from post of which is among the care of waste paper that have been received from post of upon them to show that they had ever been in office or in the United States mails. Nor is there thing attached to the rare collection of missives in hands of the editor—consisting of one very prettientine and two letters, one of which is anonymous the other only aigned with initials—to indicate that were ever in the cantody of asy post office efficial. As to the "documents of our Congressmen." an "half bushel of letters from Providence, K. I.," turn out to have been, according to the testign life, and the other only aigned with initials—to indicate that were ever in the cantody of asy post office efficial. As to the "documents of our Congressmen." an "half bushel of letters from Providence, K. I.," turn out to have been, according to the testign for the who in cities refuse to pay

hotel, by W. L. Chilos, under the name of "Rails Rating House," was broken into and saaked by the zels of that place, under the following circumstance. Thursday night, a Scotch girl, of good hasits and retation, arrived at Michigan city on one of the tra and inquired for an engiseer on the New Albany and lem railroad, to whom it is said she is onaged to married. The runper of Childs house, named Pacame across her, and teld her that the man she as fer was out on the read, but would be in that night, that he boarded at Childs' house, where she would in him if she went there. She unsuspectingly went to house, and ate tome supper, in paying for which showed she had some money, and also that she wgold rings on her fingers and in her ears. Some that supper, Miss. Childs offered her a glass of withe girl drank the wine, and in less than ten minut she thinks, she fell askep, very much against her in nation. When she awoke she found herself in a bupon some hay, her person violated, her jurse and rigone, and her earrings astually torn out of her es She tried to get up, but was not able to rise to her fe Scon after, Mrs. Childs and Mrs. Kimball came to bearn with a candle and looked at her, but said noth; and left her again in the Cark. As soon as she recove as it to be able to walk, she grouped her way out of barn with a candle and looked at her, but said noth; ashe told her jaye, and another man concerned, but if ascertained that only Childs was in the place; the oth had gone off on some of the night trains. The peupon this went to the house, broke itwo it, and only hearing them coming, retreated to the garret, where was pursued. As one of the party was mount through the seattle, Childs struck him from above we a kalke, splitting one of his thusbes, causing him drop down to the floor below. Others mounted, the hase left them where they fell.

The crowd were aco infuriated at his escape, that the cown was pursued. As one of the confusion, kicked the siding at the gazer of his fall he dropped a revolver, each of the fix b